

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DUDLEY AND HIS WIFE

AT OUTS WITH THE OCCUPANTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

A SCENE IN A MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. W. W. Dudley Snubs Mrs. Harrison, and Denies All Knowledge of Her—The President's Wife Leaves in a Hiss.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Special.]—Along with the Easter festivities comes a story which is like a cloud in a fairy sky.

A number of well known ladies in Washington society vouch for its correctness, and it is not denied by the people directly interested in it.

It is well known that the president has turned a cold shoulder toward Colonel W. W. Dudley, ever since that famous "blocks of five" circular was sent into Indiana. Colonel Dudley has been sharply criticised by others, but he has taken all of the comments concerning the matter in an off-hand way, and seems to think that time and opportunity will make all things even.

THE UNGRATEFUL RECIPIENT.

His work, for many years, to bring about the nomination of General Harrison to the presidency is known by all republicans, and General Harrison himself is familiar with it, but when an influential New Yorker made a special trip to Indianapolis before the inauguration, in the hope of patching up a peace between the newly elected president and Colonel Dudley, the president-elect struck up and down the room, declaiming in his piping voice: "Dudley had no business to interfere with Indiana. He had no right to come into this state."

Not a word was said by the president-elect about the moral feature of the case.

From that hour he has persistently ignored Dudley.

THE SLIGHT AT THE BALL.

It is well known now, at the inaugural ball, he had acknowledged the salutation of Col. Dudley and Mrs. Dudley as they passed before him and the presidential party. The Dudleys and the Harrisons had known each other for a quarter of a century. The families had been on intimate visiting terms. Although Colonel Dudley, in that memorable week at Chicago, had his coat and waistcoat off twenty hours in the twenty-four in each day in his efforts to hold the Indiana delegation together for Harrison, and was the recipient of hundreds of congratulations. When the deed was done he smiled at the affront of the president at the inauguration ball, and like an old line politician was ready to believe that time would make all things even.

MRS. DUDLEY'S MEMORY.

But Mrs. Dudley is not a politician. She is a lady who loves her husband, and thinks he is just as smart as they make them. She could not understand what in her estimation, was an act of mortal ingratitude. Colonel Dudley went into the fashion business, and Mrs. Dudley had had her wide circle of acquaintances to entertain. But all along she has been thought that Mrs. Harrison had much to do with the president's conduct toward her husband, and she did not propose to put up with it. The time and opportunity for her came a few days ago, and that is all Washington is talking of today.

THE SCENE IN DETAIL.

Mrs. Dudley was in the Boston store making her Easterday purchases, and was busily engaged with them when there was a fluttering of skirts near her, and the next moment she heard the salutation:

"Why, Mrs. Dudley, how do you do? I am glad to see you."

Mrs. Dudley turned, and looking calmly at a lady dressed very neatly, she said:

"Madame, you have the advantage of me," and from her eyes came the decision for which Mrs. Dudley is so well known.

Her visitor stepped back and said:

"Why, Mrs. Dudley, you know me. I'm Mrs. Harrison."

With her steely look directed full at Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dudley, with forced composure, replied:

"Harrison! Harrison?"

But her musing was cut short when the president's wife turned and sharply said, as she left:

"Oh, you know very well who I am."

The president's wife left the shop immediately, and Mrs. Dudley resumed her Easterday purchases. When she left the store it was with the air of one who had righted a wrong that for over a year had been thrust on her husband.

Sustained the Will.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the United States supreme court today an opinion was rendered, affirming the judgment of the United States circuit court for the district of South Carolina, in the case of Isabelle Lee, appellee, vs. Richard W. Farnell, Mrs. Calhoun, John C. Calhoun's wife, deceased, 1862, leaving a part of her property to a married daughter for life with power to bequeath it. Before her death she willed her interest in the estate to her husband, Thomas G. Clemson. The validity of this will was attacked on the ground that it did not amount to a bequest, but the court, in an opinion delivered by Justice Blatchford, sustains the will.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION DEMANDED

The Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina Take Action.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7.—[Special.]—The Farmers' alliance of the various counties of the state met on Saturday and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is the opinion of the alliance that the agricultural interests of North Carolina would be greatly advanced by the creation of a railroad commission for this state, and also the passage of a state treasury bill pending in congress. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves not to give our support to any candidate for the legislature who is not known to be in favor of a railroad commission for North Carolina, nor any candidate for congress who will not pledge himself to exert his best efforts to secure the early enactment of the bill before congress knows as the "sub-treasury bill."

Preserving the Jeff Davis Mansion.

Richmond, Va., April 7.—[Special.]—The petition of the ladies of Hollywood association to the city council, asking that they be granted the use of the Jeff Davis mansion as a museum for confederate relics, was presented to that body to day. As a matter of course, the resolution, but the discussions of motion were unanimously in favor of the scheme, which has the endorsement of the business exchanges of the city. It was stated that the ladies will spend \$10,000 collecting and preserving relics and mementoes of the lost cause. They will be given the building.

Madame Tchekrikova.

VIENNA, April 7.—Madame Tchekrikova, who was reported to have been exiled for her letter to the czar, is now at Penza, in the Caucasus, under strict police watch. She was confined to a half mile from a castle without windows. No half was made except in the open air. Her food was abominable. She was constantly guarded by gendarmes and not allowed to speak to any one.

Dom Pedro Improving.

CANNES, April 7.—Dom Pedro is much better today. He dined with his family. He remains in doors.

VANCE AND THE TWINS.

The Senator From North Carolina on the Montana Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the senate, the house amendment to the joint resolution for the removal of the navy magazine from Ellis island, N. Y., was concurred in.

Mr. Evans presented resolutions of the New York chamber of commerce, protesting against the Chinese enumeration bill, which in the census is absurd, barbarous, unchristian and cowardly.

Mr. Hoar moved to proceed with the Montana contested election case.

Mr. Hale asked him to give preference to the Chinese enumeration bill, which it was important to have disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Hoar intimated the Chinese census bill could not be disposed of as Mr. Evans desired to upon it.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Evans whether he desired to debate it at any length. Mr. Evans said that he did.

Mr. Hale then gave notice that he would move to take up the Chinese enumeration bill as soon as the Montana election case was disposed of.

THE MONTANA CASE.

The Montana election case was then taken up, and Mr. Vance, a member of the committee of the minority report, declared that China was the most important of the states entitled to seats. In the course of his speech, he told the story of a farmer who was once schooling a country bumpkin to fit him to be a godfather at a christening. The person asked him what was the outward and visible sign of baptism. The bumpkin, after scratching his head a while, answered, "I am not a Christian, but I am sure."

"And so?" said Mr. Vance, "the outward and visible sign of the backsliding of the republican party will be the Montana twins—not a baby, but a couple of them."

He also illustrated Mr. Hoar's position that, while none of the objections to counting the votes of persons 24 to 34, in Silver Bow county, was of itself sufficient to disqualify them, all of them together did constitute sufficient grounds for doing so, by an anecdote of an old justice of the peace before whom a case was tried, in which eleven distinct pleas in bar were entered. The justice took them up one by one and decided as to each of them that it did not warrant disqualification, but that taking all of them together they made a good case for the defendant. He, Mr. Vance, had never heard of a title to a seat in the senate based on such slender, technical, trifling grounds. He had never known the public will of a community to be thwarted and trampled under foot of such flimsy pretenses.

He, Mr. Hale, said that the flat had gone with him.

He knew that the republican claimants would be seated. But, in the wise regulation of the moral world, there was compensation for all things. The republican senators would be sicker over the thing before they were done with it than the public.

He had heard of an old fellow who had come to Ohio to work, and he thought him a big drover of them and shipped them to New York. He found that the hogs were cheaper there than they were in Ohio. So he shipped them back and sold them in Ohio. Some friend said to him:

"Jim, you made a bad speculation."

"We are well organized; have plenty of money and will make a fight to the last ditch."

So he (Vance) thanked God that in all future denunciations of the south for the suppression of colored votes, the southern senators would have the company of the hogs.

And all that they would have to do was to make the bill stand.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 8, 1890.

Buck's "Certificate."

Appended to the Macon Telegraph's editorial (to which we make reply elsewhere) is the following paragraph:

We hope our esteemed Atlanta contemporary will promptly prove Colonel Buck's statements to be false or misleading, even though in so doing it be necessary to revoke the certificate of good character issued to him a few months ago.

This matter—as in a number of other matters that we could name—the Macon Telegraph is in a condition of mind and body somewhat belated. The revocation to which it alludes was made more than six months ago—on the 18th of September, to be exact, and we reproduce it here, trusting that a sense of justice and fairness may induce our esteemed contemporary to give it a place in its columns:

COLONEL BUCK AND HIS "CERTIFICATE."
Once upon a time a good-natured statesman, being besought, signed his name to a patent medicine certificate. He was horrified to discover in the later public prints that he had attested the virtues of a specific, dealing with functions that do not appear to be masculine sex, and had done so in such a manner that the attestation was based on his own personal experience. He was never fully rid of the agony of this error which haunted him to his death.

Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt, Major Glenn, the writer of this, and a Walton gentleman, who some time ago signed a certificate of character for Colonel A. E. Buck are now suffering the same fate, and the good name of the country will never live up to the signs.

He has printed his certificate in circulation, in newspapers, in pamphlets, and he is now on a tour through the country exhibiting it. Indeed, if he were a bowel remedy or a rheumatic cure, he could not advertise himself more thoroughly. Whenever he is halted, accosted, or looked at, he exhibits his certificate. We find it only yesterday in an interview in the Circular, he was asked if he had never signed it.

In regard to Major McKinley's visit to the Chautauqua, we have no apology to make, and only this to say: The only connection The Constitution had with that visit was through Mr. Grady, who was managing the Chautauqua, and whose urgent invitation to Major McKinley to come south was indorsed by us, because we thought the south had nothing to lose by inviting distinguished men, even though they differ with us on economic questions, to come among us. Major McKinley had been in public life in Ohio for fifteen years, and while a staunch republican had frequently said that he had never abused the south in a political speech and disapproved much of the abuse that had come from men of his party, and, covering whatever Colonel Buck may choose to do in the future, propounded one of which he may fall into, we have done as he has strength to circulate and the means to print. They are doomed to this just as certainly as if, instead of attesting to his character, had bespoken the virtues of a huckelberry cordial or a vermouth.

We should think that this would satisfy even so fastidious a journal as the Telegraph. At any rate it satisfies us and satisfied our readers, who constitute the democratic party of Georgia, and that is sufficient.

At the same time, we desire to say that in our opinion, Buck is just the man for a position in the Harrison cabinet. The place would suit him exactly, and it is a pity that he has been left out of that aggregation of meanness, prejudice, sectional hate, and petty spite. We believe that Harrison missed the opportunity of his life when he failed to give Buck a place near his person. It would have added the necessary gall to the bitterness with which the administration has pursued and is still pursuing the south.

Nevertheless, as Mr. Harrison failed to place Buck where the odor of his venom could mingle with that of the republican administration, we are of the opinion that the next best place for him is the one he occupies as leader of the so-called republican party of this state. Buck has no more intellect than a Kerry bull, but by virtue of this very luck, he has been able to do a great work in Georgia—a great work for the democratic party. Every move he has made, every point that he has carried, has been in the nature of an object lesson, and a very valuable one, to the white people of this state. He has given them a foretaste of what may be expected should the democratic party of Georgia, or any part of it, ever become so divided as to give the republicans an opportunity to return to power here. When viciousness leads ignorance there can be no doubt of the result.

Buck has done another good thing for Georgia. Acting under the authority of the meanness and littleness he has insulted every respectable republican in the state; through his manipulation, such men as Longstreet, have been subjected to every humiliation that a narrow-minded politician can invent.

We believe Buck has done well. He has shown the respectable republicans of the state, and indeed, of the whole south, that there is no place for them in the republican party.

Mr. Depew in Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga Times is rejoicing over Mr. Depew's visit to that city, and though now lost to sight, the distinguished gentleman is still dear to memory. When Mr. Depew made that celebrated speech at the opera house he told the people of Chattanooga that he was thankful he had at last reached the center of gravity; that he had been in many cities, north and south, but that he had never struck anything exactly like Chattanooga. Then he dived down into his valise, unrolled his Atlanta speech, and by a deft transposition of the names of the two cities, read from the text these marvellous words: "Atlanta wants Chattanooga as a suburb; Chattanooga is sure Atlanta is one of her suburbs. For my part I give my vote for Chattanooga in this contest, and have no doubt this city will win."

His audience naturally received this sentiment with loud and continued applause, and the Times, in commenting on it, rightly thinks it is a high compliment. That was Mr. Depew's way of capturing press and people, and his triumph was complete. He has used that same sentiment with great success throughout the southern states in

every city that he visited. We are glad he got it off in Chattanooga. The people there mean business; they are an industrious people, and are building up a fine little city in sight of Lookout mountain; all they need is encouragement; and to be told by a man like Mr. Depew that they are reaching out to the splendid proportions of the first city of the south—growing into a veritable Atlanta—is encouragement enough to sustain them with renewed effort, and to set them with rejoicing.

Whatever criticism may have been made on Mr. Depew's southern tour, it must be said that he has made one city happy by a comparison which has flattered its people and increased their ambition and determination to succeed.

Referred to the People.

The Macon Telegraph of Sunday, while defending Colonel Buck, "the boss of Georgia," as he is willing to have himself termed, takes occasion to attack The Constitution in a column editorial headed "Buck and The Constitution," in which it attempts to make it appear that it has discovered a wonderful piece of news, to the effect that Buck and The Constitution were in collusion in inducing Major William McKinley to visit Georgia and make a protection speech at the Piedmont Chautauqua.

It would be cruel and inelegant to call the Telegraph under its present management a bastard sheet, being published in Macon, owned in Savannah, edited from the latter place, representing nothing in particular, and misrepresenting Macon especially—consequently we will proceed to the subject under discussion without taking the trouble to side-track.

Let us remark in passing, that if the Telegraph was half as energetic in trying to develop the progressive and prosperous city in which it is published, as it is in taking every occasion to vent its spleen against The Constitution, which has about as many subscribers in Macon as it has, and gives more local news, it would be better for that paper, better for Macon, and better for everybody concerned.

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case to offer for our position on this question prior to the last national democratic convention. We had a perfect right to discuss this subject and to urge our views on the party until the party spoke. We did our utmost induce it to adhere to the construction placed on the tariff plank of 1884, nothing more or less. It is too late now to claim what might have happened, if that policy had been adopted. No true democrat has a right to fret over misunderstandings of the past, when the combined enthusiasm and strength of the party is needed to overcome the enemy in the next struggle. It is a balking horse that is always looking back at the vehicle.

After the democratic party, in national convention assembled, at St. Louis, agreed upon its tariff policy, and in agreeing disagreed with us, we did as vigorous work to carry that policy through as any newspaper in the land.

We do not propose to dictate to the party, but it is the party that shall dictate to us. But, when formulating principles we shall always exercise the right to insist on what we deem best for the party. Whether our views are adopted or not, we will hew to the line blazed out, and support the party to the utmost of our ability.

We respectfully submit that this course is better than to slink around among republicans "bosses," hunting up lies that take twenty months to hatch, for the purpose of giving vent to pent up spleen, engendered by unsuccessful competition.

THE CONSTITUTION has one mission closer to its heart than any other, and that is to reclaim the party from further defeat, and the government from the thieves and plunders who now have it in their power, who hold the country in the grasp of their iron hand, and who would not only degrade THE CONSTITUTION, but all the good people of Georgia, or the south, if they dared.

In this fight of democracy against republicanism, the people may read the record of THE CONSTITUTION and it is on their judgment that we will stand.

The Cotton Situation.

The Chronicle's report of the cotton movement covers the period from the 1st of September to the close of March. During the month of March, the gross rail shipments have been 88,258 bales, which compares with 135,736 bales last year and 78,726 bales in 1888. The decline from a year ago in the total for the season to date is 7,995 bales, but contrasted with 1887-88 a gain of 86,140 bales is recorded. The net for the month has been only 38,863 bales, or a loss from 1889 of 24,696 bales, the total then being 63,559 bales. In 1888 the net reached 35,372 bales. The aggregate for the seven months exhibits a falling off from 1888-89 of 9,176 bales, and the loss compared with two years ago is 20,750 bales.

At the outputs the net receipts for the months have reached a total of only 213,697 bales against 330,510 bales in March of 1889 and 225,042 bales in 1888. The aggregate for the seven months is nevertheless in excess of any previous year. Foreign exports, while quite free during March, are 115,713 bales less than in the month of last year, being 422,160 bales, against 537,873 bales. The season's total is 414,225 bales greater than for the like period of 1888-89, and 639,840 bales in excess of 1887-88. Port stocks show a pretty considerable reduction during the month, and the decrease, compared with a year ago, is now 205,689 bales.

The amount of cotton marketed since September 1 in 1889-90 is 346,379 bales more than in 1888-89 and 405,330 bales more than in 1887-88. Northern spinners had up to April 1 taken 1,619,719 bales, a decrease from the corresponding period of 1888-89 of 311 bales and an increase over the same time in 1887-88 of 107,202 bales.

The movement up to April 1 of the present year is 299,997 bales more than in 1888-89 and 308,330 bales greater than in 1887-88. The movement up to April 1 shows an increase in the average weight as compared with the same period of last year, the average this year being 496.82 pounds per bale, against 496.48 pounds for the same time in 1888-89 and 495.20 in 1887-88.

"St. Louis never wanted the fair," says the Globe Democrat. Well, Atlanta wanted 'em, and she's got 'em by the thousand.

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, of the New York Tribune, has taken Bismarck under his wing. War may possibly be averted, but if it is, Smalley will know the reason why.

Now that Harrison has helped Buck to drive all the respectable white republicans out of the party in Georgia, the administration ought to be satisfied.

We observe from the newspapers that John Wanamaker still wanes. He seems to have an electric mule under his bargain counter.

Both Major McKinley and General Boynton, when approached by newspaper men on the subject (politics), said that was something about which they did not care to talk upon this occasion. That they were guests of the Chautauqua and the people and not on any political errand.

Now that Harrison has helped Buck to drive all the respectable white republicans out of the party in Georgia, the administration ought to be satisfied.

A BOSTON paper says that no gentleman will take a seat by a lady on a street car if another seat is vacant. Well, he does down here, and more than that, he gives the lady his seat if there is no other vacant.

As the guest of the Chautauqua and the people and not on any political errand.

THE czar is in the fix of the man that caught the bear. He can't hold on and he can't turn loose.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CHRONICLE is in the fix of the man that caught the bear. He can't hold on and he can't turn loose.

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BRIEF.

DAY IN CON-

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Incidents.

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NO NEW COMPANIES.

THE MILITARY ADVISORY BOARD
MET YESTERDAY.

Important Action Taken Relative to New Companies, to the State Uniform and to the Coming Encampment.

No new military companies will be admitted into the state militia force for some time.

The advisory board met yesterday at the capitol and made several important decisions, some of which will not be received with favor by the young men throughout the state who are thirsting for military honors.

When Adjutant General Kell called the meeting to order the only members of the board present were Colonel George A. Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel William Gerrard, and William F. Jones, and Captains John W. Clark, S. P. Gilbert and G. B. Forbes.

The first business considered was an application from the Gordon Rifles, of Harris county, for admission to the state troops, and also one from the Grady Cadets, of Atlanta. Hon. John M. Mobley and Doctors Bruce and Brewster appeared before the board in behalf of the Harris county company, and Lieutenant Albert Howell for the Grady Cadets.

After considering the matter carefully the board decided to lay both the applications on the table and allow them to take their regular turn in coming up for consideration. As there are fifty companies now on the docket the prospects of the Gordon Rifles and Grady Cadets are not altering.

The board was actuated by the fact that there are now no arms or equipments to be distributed, and it was thought unwise to legitimate a club which they considered would be the result of allowing companies to arm themselves.

The following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the present imperfectly equipped condition of the volunteer forces of Georgia and the present inability of the state to equip and maintain the force. It is a matter of justice to all applicants and to the present force and it is resolved that no other commands shall be admitted until after the June encampment and all applications shall be laid on the table.

After the admission of new companies had been settled representatives from the Pettibone Manufacturing company and the M. C. Lilly & Co., were admitted and made bids for making the uniforms.

After much discussion it was resolved that the uniform question be laid on the table until a subsequent meeting.

This was done because the federal government dictates the cloth and the state has made no provision whatever to help the soldiers in having the uniforms made. To have this done now would entail an expense of from six to seven dollars on every member of the militia, and it is hoped that the next legislature will prove generous enough to pay the tailor's bill.

The subject of the encampment gave rise to another discussion. It was finally decided that it should commence on the third Monday in June.

In the neighborhood of thirty companies have reported their intention to take part in the encampment and as the board desire to have that number considerably increased it was resolved that the time for making a report be extended so that commands may be notified on or before the 15th of May whether they can go into camp under the rules prescribed and no command shall take part in the encampment which by that time does not report.

The quartermaster-general, Colonel C. H. Olmsted, was given charge of all the preliminary arrangements necessary for the proposed encampment, including the transportation of troops and the securing of instructors from the United States army.

The date of the annual inspection was set to take place between April 28 and May 10, and it was ordered that all reports be made to the adjutant-general not later than May 14.

The board then took a recess to meet May 14 at 10 a. m. at the Arlington hotel in Augusta, Ga.

THE GREAT GATHERING

Of the Members of the Y. M. C. A. at Augusta this Week.

The convention of the Georgia Young Men's Christian association which has been called to meet in Augusta April 10th to 13th promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of kind ever held in Georgia.

A special car will leave over the Georgia railroad on the train leaving Atlanta at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, arriving in Augusta in time for the opening session of the convention. Delegates from Rome, Dalton, Cartersville, Marietta, LaGrange, Barnesville and Griffin here and others from points along the line of the Georgia railroad will take the same train.

Mr. Harry Hillger, of this city, will call the convention to order at 4:30 p. m. The address of welcome will be made by Hon. J. C. Black, of Augusta, and the address of Thursday evening will be made by the Hon. John Temple Graves of Rome.

It is the intention of the committee to make it the most practical and the most interesting meeting of the year. The members who have spared no pains, and have secured the attendance of the following most prominent and skilled association workers in the country:

Mr. T. K. Cree, of the international committee, of New York city, one of the committee's oldest and most experienced representatives.

Mr. R. C. Speer, of Princeton, the representative of the student volunteer movement. Major Joseph Hardie, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. J. B. Miller, state secretary of Tennessee; Rev. W. E. Erdman, D.D., of Asheville, N. C.; Mr. George C. Northup, the evangelist, and Mr. A. N. Nunnelly, D.D., president of Mercer university. Added to these are the leading men of the state engaged in this great work, representing the different Georgia cities.

On Thursday night the ladies of Augusta tender a great reception to the delegates and invited guests.

The program of the convention will be a grand feature under the leadership of R. D. Clancy, of Macon, and Professor Davis, of Atlanta. The Augusta association is prepared to provide royal entertainment to all Christian young men who come. The railroad throughout the state make a special rate of 10 cents per mile for the round trip. Full details of this great and interesting convention will be published in THE CONSTITUTION from day to day.

THE LADIES' FAIR.

It Will Open This Evening in the Centennial Building.

The fair to be conducted by the ladies connected with the church of S.S. Peter and Paul, will begin tonight in the Centennial building, and will last until Saturday morning.

The proceeds of the fair will go toward the support of the Sisters of Mercy, who are conducting the school attached to the church. The object is worthy, and should be well received.

A Card From Mr. J. F. Lester.

EDMUND CONSTITUTION: My name has been mentioned in connection with the Tolleson case. I desire to give the facts. Tolleson bought all his stationery from me and was therefore in my store often. He had no connection with his company. Before his arrest and trouble he came to my store as he had often done before and left sometimes in the same dress and coat, no further thought to what they were and gave no further thought to them until his arrest. I then looked at them, and when I found them to be certificates of deposit in my name, I at once went to see Tolleson and told him that he had no right to my name and money then and it was no affair of mine, and had been done without my knowledge or consent. He would not get the money then, and did not get it to the end of the month. That was the last I knew of him, and as soon as there was any occasion to do so I gave the facts to Messrs. Hammond, the lawyers against Tolleson. My connection with the matter was accidental. Respectfully, J. F. Lester.

AFTER LENT IS OVER.

SOCIETY'S FIRST ENTERTAINMENT,
A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Given at the Capital City Club in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Glenn—The L'Allegro Club Dance.

The first of the post-Lenten festivities was an elegant affair indeed, at the Capital City Club reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Glenn, to which society was out in force last evening.

The club house presented a brilliant scene, and the reception was one of the most enjoyable and delightful ever given in Atlanta.

Mr. Howell Glenn, whose beauty and brilliancy has won for her the admiration of all his husband's friends—and their name is legion—never failed to make an impression. She was dressed in a gown cut V. She was the ideal woman in grace and beauty.

Her ornaments were magnificent diamonds. As she stood in the beautiful reception room greeting the guests as they were introduced to her, she made a picture long to be remembered.

Among those who were present to give the wife of Mr. Howell Glenn this formal reception to the society of which her husband has been such a popular member were:

Mrs. W. C. Peters, Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. J. A. Fifteen, Mrs. I. J. Hill, Mrs. E. S. MacCandless, Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Mrs. Ollie Fuller, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Mrs. Louis Stephens, Mrs. W. C. Glenn, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Martin F. Amorous, Mrs. T. D. Meador, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Mary Elsie Reed, Miss Jackson, Miss Sheehan, Miss Mary Elsie Reed, Miss Grant, Miss Clark, Miss Saline Brown, Miss Thomas, and others.

Messrs. George W. H. Snook, Senator Frank Rice, Messrs. D. O. Dougherty, F. J. Cooleidge, B. F. Walker, W. A. Gregg and Humphries Castleman.

The first action taken was by President Wylie, who read a letter from the Y. M. C. A., stating that they wished to thoroughly organize a system of physical sports, and requesting the use of the land inside the race course where they could give exhibitions of baseball, football, lawn tennis, running, jumping and other games.

The board was all in favor of granting the request, save for a sentence which requested absolute control of the ground.

It was thought that if the Y. M. C. A. was given such a privilege, the exposition might be interfered with. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to act with him in deciding the question.

The action of the executive committee in raising the premiums for the agricultural exhibition was submitted to the board, and a resolution approving the act was passed.

The purchase of the new 200 horse power Corliss engine, which will cost \$2,800 when in position, was also approved.

The proposed carnival was the next subject considered, and the matter was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

Two propositions from fire work companies were also disposed of the same way.

One was from Pain & Son to produce the taking of Pekin by the English and French, and the other was from Major Beck, H. H. Raymond, Constantine Sternburg, W. English, Peter Grant, Harvey Johnson, H. H. Jackson, of Cincinnati; M. B. Marsh, J. H. Lumpkin, and others.

The King's Daughters held an enthusiastic

business

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A BIG BATCH OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Electric Railroad Privileges—Sam Fulton's Shortage—The Capitol Purchase Re-voiced—Other Business.

Street car franchises, building permits and pool selling were the features of the session of the general council yesterday afternoon.

There was no quorum present when Mayor Pro Tem Hutchinson called the body to order, and fifteen minutes of the day was lost in waiting for members. This delay provoked a resolution from Mr. McBride, in which the hour of meeting was changed from 2:30 to 3 o'clock.

"For," said the gentleman reading the paper, "what's the use of coming up here and losing our time waiting for others to come. My time is worth as much to me as any other member's is to him."

The hour was changed.

Sewers and Street Work.

An ordinance to construct a sewer on Ellis street, at a cost of \$15,000, was read the second time and adopted.

An ordinance to construct a sewer on Jackson street, at a cost of \$8,000, was read the second time and adopted.

An ordinance to construct a sewer along a branch in the fourth ward, at a cost of \$10,000, was read the first time and adopted.

An ordinance to construct a sewer on Whitehill street, at a cost of \$500, was read a second time and adopted.

An ordinance paving Pine street, from West Peachtree to Calhoun, at a cost of \$175, was read the first time and adopted.

An ordinance paving Loyd street, from Hunter to Fair, was read the first time and ordered passed.

An ordinance to pave East Fair street at a cost of \$6,200 was read a second time and adopted.

An ordinance to pave Glenn street at a cost of \$2,000 was read a second time and adopted.

An ordinance to pave Courtland street was read the first time and referred.

An ordinance to pave the Boulevard was read the first time and referred.

Section 4. No license for this business shall be granted except by the approval of the mayor and general council.

Section 5. The price of expenses where such pools are to be maintained shall be the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, payable annually in advance, and the clerk's fee in such license shall be one thousand dollars per annum.

Section 6. The grantee of the license must also make affidavit that he has never been convicted of violating any criminal law of this or any state in the United States.

The reading produced a smile around the room.

"You know," said Mr. Middlebrooks, "that we have repeated our old protest, our ordinance to have the sale of pools of horses, racing, and we get nothing for it. If we are to legalize pool selling at all, I think we should charge a license."

"Why don't you include baseball," said Mr. Woodward.

That made Mr. Meador laugh.

"We have stopped pool selling on baseball," said Mr. Woodward, "but I killed the game and I'm in for giving it another chance."

"I think a thousand dollars too high," remarked Mr. Howell.

"There's a petition here from a gentleman who wants the incorporation of Middlebrooks, and he says he is willing to pay a thousand dollars."

"That's the reason I put in that amount."

"I doubt the propriety of granting any one a license to sell any kind of pools," said Mr. Reinhardt.

"So do I," remarked Mr. Hulsey.

"Oh, give the boys a chance," said Mr. Meador.

The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Howell presented a petition from D. H. DeBardelaben & Co., for a license to establish a turf exchange on Pryor street opposite the Kimball house subject to all laws made to govern it.

It was referred to the police committee.

The ordinance was referred to the police committee.

His License Was Restored.

A Blithethorn, the B. & B. salon, 48 Marietta, presented a petition for the restoration of the firm's retail liquor license.

The papers showed that the retail department of the firm was open before the windrows, and that a member of the police force had made a case against the house for obstructing a view of the sun from the street. In police court the case had been dismissed.

Judge Kontz wrote a letter in which he recounted the circumstances surrounding the case and stated that the B. & B. had properly removed the sunshade as soon as it had been put out by the officer.

"I move," said Mr. Meador, after the papers had been read, "that the petition be granted."

"But the law says," remarked Mr. Middlebrooks, "that when a retail liquor dealer is convicted in police court of violating the liquor laws his license is to be forfeited."

The petition was granted.

Another Liability Clause.

An ordinance was presented drawn by the city attorney making it unlawful for any board, officer, or department to collect or to demand or inflict penalties or obligations for any amount or in excess of the annual appropriation made by the mayor or general council to such board, officer or department, excepting that the board or department may for any amount expended in excess of the appropriation, and making the parties incurring such excess liable for the amount and subject to a fine of \$100.

Mr. Howell opposed the ordinance, claiming that it made the council doubly responsible.

"Not at all," said Mr. Hulsey, "the charter makes the corporation by itself, and the ordinance we desire to make others responsible to us or in our places."

Mr. Middlebrooks was with Mr. Howell.

The ordinance was adopted.

GRANTING STREET CAR FRANCHISES.

The electric committee, Mr. Woodward, chairman, granted a franchise for a big batch of petitions for street car franchises.

"Upon these petitions," said Mr. Woodward, "we are ready to report."

The Atlanta Street Railroad company is given the right to construct and operate a branch from its Whitehill line along Smith, City and Love streets to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia lines.

Mr. Howell, Mitchell, Mangum, Chapel and Nelson, provided it was approved by the electric committee and city engineer. The Atlanta and the Edgewood lines are to have a line in the center of the east of construction on the Jones Avenue part of the line, the Atlanta company to begin work within forty days.

The Atlanta Street railroad company is allowed to place another track on Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad, and to a point on Marietta street, the city, however, reserving the right to allow other companies to use the same track upon payment of the pro rata part of the franchise.

Mr. Howell, Jones and Mr. Howell, the Atlanta company, are to have a line between Peachtree and Broad, and to leave equal space between the tracks and curving of street. The company is allowed to place another track on Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad, and to a point on Marietta street, the city, however, reserving the right to allow other companies to use the same track upon payment of the pro rata part of the franchise.

Both the bride and the groom have many friends in Atlanta, who will wish them every happiness when the wedding becomes known.

An Ear Bitten Off.

Last night Ed Morris and N. R. McCormick became engaged in an alteration on Decatur street.

"Upon these petitions," said Mr. Woodward, "we are ready to report."

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KISER'S LAW BUILDING.

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED.

The Lawyers of Atlanta Are to Be Comfortably Housed in a Magnificent Edifice That Will Rival All in Elegance.

Today the work will begin on the Kiser law building.

This structure will rival anything in the south in point of elegance, convenience and general arrangement.

The most skilled architects in the country have submitted plans for it, and yesterday the contract was awarded to Messrs. J. Mathis & Co., contractors of this city, and it is to be built after plans and specifications drawn up by Messrs. Bruce & Morgan, architects, or Atlanta.

So it will be a home planned, home built, home paid for building that will be the pride of the city and the glory of the Atlanta bar, for whose convenience it is to be built.

It will cost about \$90,000, and will rear its stately five-story double-front 110 feet on Peachtree street.

History of the Building.

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In December last the agreement was made between this committee and Major Kiser, and the latter advertised for plans and specifications. A large number of bids were received, and after an impartial consideration of all of them those furnished by Messrs. Bruce & Morgan were accepted. Bids for the construction of the edifice, were received and the contract was awarded to Messrs. J. Mathis & Co., as above stated.

The building is to be completed by April 1st, 1891, and a year will be consumed in completing it. A number of small stores occupy the site at present, mainly devoted to the fruit business, and these will have to be removed.

Description of the Building.

The building will be five stories in height with a basement, and will be built of Georgia marble or Berea stone. The Pryor street front will be ornamented with iron and marble columns, with ornamental balconies in front of the offices on the various floors, and a suspension slate roof with iron crestings. The basement will extend to the curbstone, and finished with grated openings for lighting purposes.

On this side will be the principal entrance to the elevator and stairways, and this entrance will be highly finished in iron and marble, surmounted with a lofty arch, handsomely chiseled in appropriate designs, with the name "Law Building" just above.

There will be a half sixteen feet, running the length of the building, and four large rooms suitable for stores.

The corner room will be elegantly fitted up for a bank building, and the entrance, at the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, will be constructed in keeping with the main entrance.

The Hunter street side will be very handsomely built of iron and stone in continuity with the Pryor street front, thus presenting an imposing effect on either front.

Around the two other sides of the building will extend an open area, entered on either street by gates, thus giving easy egress and ingress to the various entrances below, and light and ventilation to the apartments above.

The interior arrangement is as perfect as the skill of the architect could devise. An open court extends from bottom to top in the center of the building, so that every office will be lighted and ventilated from the outside. A sixteen foot wide hallway, marble tiled and splendidly finished will lead to an elevator of the most approved pattern; and four broad stairways will lead upward to the offices, and two fire escapes will be provided opposite the two hallways that traverse three stories and two large halls in the fifth story above, so that egress and ingress will be amply provided for.

The Offices Proper.

The three stories devoted to the offices proper, are exactly alike, finished in hard woods and Georgia pine. Each office is provided with a private office, and a large number of them will be provided with fire-proof vaults and closets.

The offices fronting on Pryor street will be 15x19, with private offices 10x11. The dimensions of the other offices will be 16x16, 19x11, and 15x16, private 10x16.

Water closets of the latest patterns, with tiled floors, will be located in the rear of every floor of the building.

There will be forty-two of these offices, with the same number of private offices, and the entire building will be lighted, ventilated and heated by steam in the most complete and convenient manner possible.

The fifth floor will consist of two large halls 47x10 in dimensions, that will be suited to the use of secret societies, public meetings and other similar purposes.

When completed it will be one of the handsomest and best constructed buildings in the country, and Major Kiser will spare no pains to make it as perfect as the skill of the architect and ingenuity of the builder can make it.

The location is admirably suited for the purpose. Just across the street is the Fulton county courthouse, two blocks away is the state capitol, and five minutes walk is the custom house, with the recorder's courtroom and justice courts in easy distance. The bar of Atlanta will have cause for congratulation in the erection of this great structure so well adapted to their wants and convenience.

Rich. Red Blood.

With rich, red blood coursing through the veins and the heart's action never obstructed by a single particle of blood poison or impurity, mankind ought to live out their full allotted time in ease, and in comfort and perfect health. Nature's own elixir has furnished herbs of healing and strengthening power, the wonderfully assist nature in keeping the blood pure and clean. Science revealed these herbs to that eminent physician Dr. John Ball, of Louisville, Ky., and they are happily blended in his famous compound called Dr. John Ball's Sarsaparilla. Sypnills and scrofula yield readily to its medicinal properties and other symptoms of impure blood, such as, piles, sores, aches, pains, indigestion, weak kidneys, etc., vanish like snow before the noon-day sun. It is the only compound that is absolutely safe in use in cases of bad blood. It never leaves any unpleasant after-effects, and stimulates the whole system, beginning with the very first dose taken.

Atlanta Glass Co. Stock for Sale.

Price low. Terms liberal. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gentle, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

PHILADELPHIA DIGESTIVE COCOA. Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

INSURANCE MEN LEAVE

Last Evening for the Southeastern Tariff Meeting in Washington. A special car, filled with insurance men, left on the Richmond and Danville at 6 o'clock last evening for Washington, where they go to attend the meeting of the Southeastern Tariff association.

In the party were Messrs. W. F. Prioleau, special agent of the Central City Insurance company, Selma, Ala.; James K. Glennon and G. B. Thomas, local agents, Mobile, Ala.; George E. Turrentine, local agent, Atlanta; Mr. T. T. Turrentine, local agent, Atlanta; A. F. Cooleigh, engraver, Atlanta; K. K. Kroth, special agent of the Southeastern Tariff association; Charles F. Fleming, secretary Southwestern Tariff association; C. P. Low, assistant secretary Liverpool, London and Globe, New Orleans; J. C. Stockdell, general agent, the Phoenix, Brooklyn; J. S. Rainie, special agent the Phoenix, of Hartford; R. A. Hancock, special agent of the Queen; William A. Cooke, adjuster, Atlanta; J. B. Kimball, special agent of the Georgia, Columbus; G. C. Clegg, local agent of the American, of Philadelphia; J. C. Hunter, special agent of the German American, New York; E. S. Gay, manager of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; B. H. Abrams, special agent of the Liverpool, London and Globe; J. Monroe Ogden, general manager of the American, New York; William Hawks, resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance company; J. J. Williams, Jacksonville.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER.

We are receiving daily new and attractive designs in Sterling Silver.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

PILES.

prodroming relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed by using DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILLE CURE, 50¢. Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican Pill Company, Fulton, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain. March 19—dft.

OPIUM.

and Whiskey Habit is cured at home with out pain. Book of particular cures FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 154½ Whitehall St.

DIAMONDS,
DIAMONDS,
DIAMONDS.
WATCHES,
WATCHES,
WATCHES.

Everything in our line at the very lowest prices. Save money by looking at our stock.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 16—dft 1st col 8 pg

H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER

48 PETERS PARK
48 LOTS FOR SALE 48

APRIL 15, AT 3 O'CLOCK, UPON THE PREMISES, on North Avenue, Cherry and Plum streets. The Peters Park property has been in demand for the last twenty years. The Technological Institute, one of the most substantial institutions in Georgia, fronts this property on Cherry street. The Union street cars on North Avenue and the proposed electric line on Luckie street, makes the property valuable for business purposes. The locality is delightful with no bad surroundings. Call at my office for plat, examine every lot, look at the present improvements and see the big money I expect to realize. The most magnificent Technological building, and you are bound to admit that this is the place to put your money, either for a home or for business purposes. Every car will stop for years to come. The western part of Atlanta is growing in population rapidly. Houses are going up in every direction, manufacturers are being built all along the different railroads, and the business is great. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent. H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent, 3 Kimball House, Pryor St.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

ACREAGE PROPERTY.

I have an unprecedented demand for city and suburban tracts of land. If you have such land anywhere in the county, and want it sold, bring it in, I am selling every day.

My recent auction sales have been complete successes.

If you have a tract you want sold at auction, bring it in, and have it surveyed and platted.

If you have a nice cottage home to sell, not over \$3,500, I have a cash customer for it.

I have polite and competent salesmen with conveyances ready and anxious to show what I have for sale, in or out of city limits.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
2 BEAUTIFUL LOTS 2
WHEAT STREET.

I will sell upon the premises on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at 3 p.m., two exquisitely beautiful lots, on the 10th and Courtland streets.

The lots are near in value and have been sold and sought after for many years, but never on the market before.

The surrounding buildings are of the best.

Gas, water, sewerage, street cars, electric lights, sidewalk, artesian water and pavement all down in front and patio for.

Just walk down and examine the property.

One-half cash, one-half in twelve months, with eight per cent interest.

Terms: one-half cash, one-half in twelve months, with eight per cent interest.

april 6, 8, 13, 16 G. W. ADAIR, 5 Wall St.

G. W. ADAIR,
REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE FOR SALE A MAGNIFICENT TRACT of 20 perfect lots fronting on four streets, just south of the Georgia railroad, and 600 feet from Inman park.

Can be sold at auction at a good profit on premises.

Beautiful building lots in West End, on Park, Lee, Oak, Ashley, Gordon, Baugh, Irwin, Ganor, Pearl, Luckie, Stiles Avenue, Alexander and other streets.

Streets are to be laid.

3½ acres on Peachtree road, in Buckhead, 575 feet front; cheap at \$3,000.

I have the prettiest 10 acre tract between Atlanta and East Point, near 3 mile point, on Lee street; 100x205 on Peachtree road, 100x205 on Lee street; 30x100 on Howell mill road; part of the Howell property.

A beautiful cottage and nice lot in Decatur, fronting on Georgia railroad; \$3,500.

A beautiful vacant corner lot, near piano factory, 100x100.

Auction sales conducted in the best style.

G. W. ADAIR & CO.,
5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

LADIES' PEERLESS DYES.

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They will dye everything. They are good every where. Price 10¢ a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages. They do not crook or stain. 40¢ a pound. For sale by Bradfield and Ware, druggists, 28 Wall Street; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, Marietta st.; M. E. Avery & Co., druggists, 50 Broad Street; W. H. Bradfield and 17 Hunter Streets; L. Nance, Napoleon, Ga.; W. C. Corn, Visage, Ga.; L. Nance, Emerson, Mountain, Ga.; Robert's Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

DEAFNESS CURED by Park's Pill. INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Successful where all Remedies have failed. Price 25¢ a dozen. Address Park's Pill, 5 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

A DAY OF FIRES.

THE DEPARTMENT CALLED UPON TO FIGHT FIVE OF THEM.

A School House Has A Narrow Escape—The School Children and the Fire Drill—Other Blazes.

The Summer Hill school had a close call from destruction by fire yesterday.

And but for the perfection of the children in their fire drill, a serious panic might have been one result of the fire.

It was about half-past 1 o'clock when a blaze was discovered in a frame building at the corner of Martin and Fulton streets, opposite the school for colored children known as Summer Hill.

A high wind was blowing and by the time the department reached the scene sparks had set fire to the roof of the school building and to two residences near it.

The distance from the nearest water plug was about 2,400 feet, over rough, unpaved streets, and by the time the hose could be laid the roof of the building first fired—it was a small store—had fallen in. The firemen began work at once upon the two houses which had caught from this and easily extinguished the blazes. But they could not get near enough to the school building to have any effect upon it.

The flames were bursting through the roof in several places. It looked as if there was no possible chance to save the building, but Chief Joyner succeeded in getting the chemical up close to the building, and taking the hose made his way to the top. To extinguish the flames that had burst through the roof was a matter of a short time, but this wasn't half the battle. By this time the rafters and ceilings were ablaze. To get at this, "Cap" had to cut a hole through the roof and crawl in. This he did, and after a hard fight put out the fire.

"It was a wonderful piece of work," said Major Slaton, who was one of the first persons on the ground and saw it all.

"Chief Joyner put it out single-handed, and alone. Had it not been for him and the chemical engine, the building would undoubtedly have been a total loss. As it is, the loss is not more than one hundred dollars, and unless it rains tomorrow, there will be school just as usual."

The fire drill of the children probably saved a panic. As it was, the moment the gong struck the fire signal they fell into line with military precision and the building was cleared within a minute and a half.

The school building is insured in the Atlanta Home. Within half an hour after the fire had been put out the loss had been adjusted and the work of repairing the building was begun.

The frame store and residence of Andrew Moody, in which the fire originated, was almost entirely destroyed, the loss being probably \$300 or \$400.

Smaller Fires.

A few minutes after noon an alarm was sent in, and the firemen stood to be on the ready on the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, engaged by neighbors. It was also extinguished with slight damage. While the men were fighting this another fire broke out on the roof of Mr. W. H. Bell's store on Marietta street. It was only a spark from a passing engine in the shingle on the roof of the store, and the damage was insignificant.

Thirteen lots on Ashby and Buchanan streets are platted for the sale, all being desirably situated.

Don't urge children to take nasty worm oils. They enjoy eating Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer, and will ask for more.

No well regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated apothecary. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Small Fires.

A few minutes after noon an alarm was sent in, and the firemen stood to be on the ready on the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, engaged by neighbors. It was also extinguished with slight damage. While the men were fighting this another fire broke out on the roof of Mr. W. H. Bell's store on Marietta street. It was only a spark from a passing engine in the shingle on the roof of the store, and the damage was insignificant.

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KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT RESULTS
OF THE WORK OF A FEW MEN.

An Institution of Benevolence Which Has
Furnished Many Millions of Dollars
for Widows and Orphans.

The Knights of Honor.
Little thought the promoters of this great scheme of benevolence how far-reaching would be the results within a few short years.

Sixteen years ago six men met in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and devised the plan of reaching the masses with a charitable association, whereby men might lay aside a fund for their wives and children that would be safe, sure and perpetual.

Of this grew the Knights of Honor. Since its organization in 1873 the order has grown steadily until there are now upwards of 2,000 lodges, with a total membership of 132,000 members in the United States.

Twenty-nine millions, in round numbers, have been paid to widows and orphans of deceased members, and never has a single claim remained unpaid.

The only instance where there was delay, in this state, was that of a man who died at Stone Mountain, soon after the organization of the first lodge. Their order did not have sufficient funds to meet the payment, but it was paid afterwards in full.

The Work in Atlanta.

The first lodge organized in Atlanta was Georgia Lodge No. 127, which was instituted in 1873. This has grown steadily until it now numbers 325 members, and the list is increasing at every meeting.

Closes on the heels of this came Gate City Lodge No. 346 which now numbers 185 members and is in a very flourishing condition.

About six months ago Atlanta Lodge No. 847, was organized and now numbers about 100 members and is growing daily.

This gives a total of over 600 members in the city, representing a total of over \$1,000,000 insurance. The most prominent men in the city are members.



SUPREME DICTATOR SAVAGE.

Mr. Steve R. Johnson the present grand dictator of Georgia is an Atlanta man. Dr. W. G. Browne, another Atlanta man, holds a high office in the grand lodge.

Major W. F. Slaton, Mr. H. H. Cabass and Mr. A. N. Nolan are past grand dictators, the last having been breveted by the last session of the supreme lodge with this honorable title on account of the work he has done for the order. Among others who enjoy this honor are Messrs. R. A. Varnadoe, I. S. Mitchell, J. B. Wallace, R. A. Monteith, James A. Gray, Dr. Thad Johnson, R. W. Tidwell and J. J. Barnes.

Among the dead knights occur a number of illustrious names, such as Hon. Henry W. Grady, Dr. A. J. Pinson, Dr. W. G. Owens and others.

The State at Large.

There are about eighty-five lodges in the state, and the order has paid out alone \$600,000 to widows and orphans in the state. Five hundred new members were added to the list in Georgia, with nine new lodges, last year.

Another will be organized at Daltonoga today. There 500 new members represent \$1,000,000 insurance.

The increase in the United States for February alone was 13,000 new members.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the grand lodge occurs on Wednesday, April 9, next, at Canton, and will be largely attended by delegates from the numerous lodges.

Supreme Dictator A. R. Savage, of Maine, will arrive in the city on the Air-line road Monday afternoon on his way to Tuscaloosa, Ala. His stay will be short, and he will spend Tuesday there, returning through Atlanta Tuesday afternoon on his way to Canton.

Thursday afternoon he will return to At-



STEVE R. JOHNSON.

lanta, where he will be entertained right royally by the three lodges of the city.

The programme for the occasion has been gotten up on a splendid scale, befitting the prominence of the distinguished guest.

Grand Dictator Johnson's term expires Wednesday, and he is in the line of promotion to the supreme lodge. Supreme Dictator Savage has two more years at his office to fill before his term expires.

WORD OF THE ORDER.

Perhaps no fairer idea of the workings of the order can be gained than by a perusal of the following condensed statement:

It is incorporated under the laws of Missouri. It is a fraternal order, that thereby it may better promote fraternal love among its members, and bring intruders and unworthy men from its benefits.

It is a fraternal order, in that its members in every state and territory of the union, having taken the same oaths at the same altar, are bound together by the ties of fraternal love, and those can never be broken that bind the living, and lighten the woes and remove the distresses of the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

It is a purely charitable or benevolent order, in that it gives no money to itself, while living, and their beneficiaries only the members of their families, those dependent upon them.

The death fund is sacred. It is exempt from the debts of the deceased, and not one dollar can be used for any other purpose than to pay death benefits.

Assessments may be \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, The assessments for \$2,000.

Between the ages of 18 and 45 years.....\$1.00

" 45 and 46 years.....1.05

" 46 and 47 years.....1.10

" 47 and 48 years.....1.20

" 48 and 49 years.....1.25

" 49 and 50 years.....1.30

and proportionally amounts for 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 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1015, 1016, 1017

